Section 1 Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Code	Description	Size	Colour
21394	Gecko Hot Melt Glue Stick Mini Low Temperature	1 Kg	Translucent

Recommended use:		Adhesive
HSNO Group Standard		Non-Hazardous
UN number, shipping name and packaging group:		Not applicable
Supplier contact details:	Soudal Ltd	Freephone: 0800 70 10 80
	134 Kohia Drive	Phone: (07) 847 5540
	Horotiu	Fax: (07) 847 0324
	Hamilton 3288	Email: sales@soudal.co.nz
	New Zealand	Website: www.soudal.co.nz
POISON CENTRE NUMBER: 0800 764 766 (24 hours)		

Section 2 Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: **NON- HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** according to the criteria of GHS v7.

NOT REGULATED under NZS5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

GHS classification:

Classification	GHS Hazard statements
Non hazardous	

HSNO Signal Word:

Precautionary Statements:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children

P103 Read label before use

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection points in accordance with local regulation

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No.	Individual GHS classification	Concentration (% by Wt.)
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous			
Ingredients not contributing to classification			balance

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Section 4 First Aid Measures

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye contact:

Generally not applicable

Skin Contact:

Generally not applicable

Inhalation:

Generally not applicable

Ingestion:

Generally not applicable

Notes to physician:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire

Fire Decomposition

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not applicable

Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

Major Spills:

Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather. Contain spill/secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product and label for recycling. Collect remaining product and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Clean up/sweep up area. Water may be required.

Section 7 Handling and Storage

Handling:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Storage:

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Protect containers against physical damage. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

Suitable Container:

Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler

Section 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

CAS no.	Substance or ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Engineering Controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Exposure controls:

Control	Protective measure
Eye	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Respiratory	Not normally required. Where inadequate ventilation exists then a Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
Skin	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PE/EVAL/PE. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

General substance properties:

Physical State:	Waxy solid
Colour:	no data
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	No data

Freezing/ Melting Point/Range (°C):	85
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	no data
Flammability:	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	267
Autoignition Temp (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C):	Not available
SADT (°C):	Not applicable
pH:	Not available
Dynamic viscosity:	10,000 ± 1000 mPa.s @ 180°C
Kinematic viscosity:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Immiscible
Solubility:	Not available
Coeff Octanol/ water distribution:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity (g/cm^3):	0.95
Relative Vapour Density:	Not available
Volatiles (%):	Not available
Total VOC:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with explosive properties
Oxidising Properties:	No chemical group associated with oxidizing properties
Corrosive Properties:	No chemical group associated with corrosive properties

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Refer Section 7

Incompatibilities:

Refer Section 7

Polymerisation:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Refer Section 5

Section 11 Toxicological Information

Summary of Toxicity

Test	Data and symptoms of exposure
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation

	of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Oral	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence
Dermal	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting..
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Rosin (colophany) has caused allergic contact dermatitis in solderers using resin flux-cored solders, can be a sensitiser for strings instrument players, and has caused dermatitis after use in adhesive tapes [NIOSHTEC]. It is found in many products that commonly come in contact with the skin, including cosmetics, sunscreens, veterinary medications, adhesives, sealants, polishes, paints and oils.

Ingredient	**Oral LD_{50}**	**Dermal LD_{50}**	**Inhalation LC_{50}**
ATE			

Section 12 Ecological Information

Summary of Ecotoxicity
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Ingredient	**Fish**	**Crustacean**	**Algae**
ATE			

Ingredient	**Persistence Water/ Soil**	**Persistence Air**	**Bioaccumulation**	**Mobility**

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise: If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction | Reuse | Recycling | Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Section 14 Transport Information

NOT REGULATED

Section 15 Regulatory Information

HSNO approval number and Group Standard:

Not applicable

Group Standard conditions and other regulations:

Condition	Requirement
SDS	Required
Emergency plan	Not required
Certified handler	Not required
Tracking	Not applicable
Bunding and secondary containment	Not required
Signage	Not required
Location Compliance certificate	Not required
Hazardous Atmosphere Zone	Not required
Fire extinguisher	Not required

National Inventories

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia AIIC	non-industrial use	Yes	
Canada	DSL	Yes	
	NDSL	No	
China	IECSC	Yes	
EU	EINEC/ELINCS/NLP		Yes
Japan	ENCS	Yes	
Korea	KECI	Yes	
New Zealand	NZIOC	Yes	
Philippines	PICCS	Yes	
US	TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan	TCSI	Yes	
Mexico	INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam	NCI	Yes	
Russia	FBEPH	Yes	
UAE		No	

Section 16 Other Information

Revision History:

January 2026	Review and reformat
June 2017	Origination

Acronyms:

AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters.
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
STEL	Short term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard

References

Chemical properties and GHS classifications derived from the New Zealand chemical classification information database (CCID). www.epa.govt.nz.
Workplace exposure limits derived from Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices 15th Edition (February 2025).

This SDS was prepared by Collievale Enterprises in accord with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2020
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End of SDS